

BANK OF MINNESOTA FAILS.

ITS DEPOSITS DECREASED AND COLLECTIONS WERE BAD.

The Depositors Will Not Lose, and It Is Said Arrangements May Be Made to Go On—A Smaller Bank Goes Down in the Crash—A Run on Two Banks in Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.—State Bank Examiner Kenyon to-day took possession of the Bank of Minnesota, and as a result of the closing of this bank the Stock Yards Bank of Chicago, the Bank of Minnesota was the oldest bank in St. Paul. It was established by Dawson & Co. in 1859.

The other bank cleared through the Bank of Minnesota, and its closing followed as a matter of course. It was announced at the Bank of Minnesota this afternoon that depositors would not lose, and that arrangements would probably be made to carry on the bank's business.

This may be done through the efforts of the stockholders, all of whom are wealthy men, and who are reported to be advancing the funds necessary to put the institution on a sound basis.

The failure was caused by the bank's inability to make collections on which it had depended to meet obligations due at this time. The average deposits of the State Bank of Minnesota at St. Paul are \$50,000, the average deposits of the bank at Chicago are \$25,000, and the average loans and discounts are \$25,000.

The officers of the two suspended banks are as follows:
Bank of Minnesota—President, William Dawson; Vice-President, Robert A. Smith; Cashier, William Dawson, Jr.; Assistant Cashier, Robert Miller; Directors, William Dawson, Thomas Grace, R. A. Smith, A. B. Stecker, A. Oppenheim, P. Siema, E. W. Peet, Arnold Kallman, P. J. Bowlin, C. W. Colver, William Dawson, Jr., P. S. Harris.

Union Stock Yards Bank—President, William Dawson; Vice-President, William Dawson, Jr.; Cashier, J. J. Flanagan.

The Bank of Minnesota, in common with all the other banks in the city, had a share of the deposits of the State Bank of Minnesota. The last statement had between \$70,000 and \$80,000 of State money on deposit.

It was also the depository of the county, and until recently was the main bank through which the county collected its taxes. R. A. Smith, President Postmaster, and until last spring Mayor of St. Paul, was for years Vice-President of the bank. William Dawson, Jr., was President, and William Dawson, Jr., was Cashier.

The Dawsons ranked high among financiers. William Dawson, Jr., was one of the owners of the St. Paul Globe, in which he became interested several months ago. The closing of the bank was as great a surprise to the officers as it was to the general public.

Assistant Cashier Robert L. Miller gave a brief statement as follows:
"We had a large deposit," said he, "which has suffered materially from the hard times for the past three years. Deposits have decreased from \$1,500,000 to \$700,000. Then, in addition, the bank was forced to collect large bills receivable or notes, and the general depression in money and business all over the country has been a great help to us."

Bank Examiner Kenyon was early on the scene and took charge of the bank's affairs. He would not give out any statements; in fact, he was not in a position to be interviewed. He had not completed his examination. He said, however, that the case will go into court tomorrow, when an order will be made for the appointment of a receiver.

According to the last report of the Bank of Minnesota, the deposit on demand certificates amounted to \$800,000. There was due to other banks the sum of \$100,000, and the bank had a reserve due from other banks amounting to \$100,000.

The Bank of Minnesota carried a deposit with the bank at the time of its suspension amounting to \$100,000, but this sum is mostly secured by gold-edged bonds.

The corresponding banks in the country show on the last report of the bank that the many of these banks are in the country towns, whose fate may depend upon the final result of the suspension of the Bank of Minnesota.

The Union Stock Yards Bank was merely a branch of the Bank of Minnesota.

The Chase and the Mechanics' National banks of New York correspondents of the Bank of Minnesota. It is interesting to note that the Bank of Minnesota was quoted at 120 only three weeks ago, and that the directors of the bank were reported to be in a state of panic.

President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase said: "The Bank of Minnesota was a very successful account with us. It had asked us for no advance. We know nothing of its condition excepting that it is in a state of panic. It is a very large bank, and its failure will be a great loss to the country."

Cashier W. G. Garfield of the Mechanics' said: "The Bank of Minnesota was a very successful account with us. It had asked us for no advance. We know nothing of its condition excepting that it is in a state of panic. It is a very large bank, and its failure will be a great loss to the country."

The Bank of Minnesota was practically an individual institution, having been organized to succeed the private banking and real estate business of its President.

During the last few years its business has gradually been drifting away from it, and according to the report of the bank, it was familiar with its affairs it could have been wound up to advantage a year ago. As it is, it is believed that the depositors will be paid in full.

SAVINGS BANK RUN IN CHICAGO.
Money Given to Depositors and the Bank Failure Excitement Ends.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A heavy run began on the Savings Bank of Chicago this morning. The heavy building as soon as the doors were open for business this morning. There is no direct business association between the failed National Bank of Illinois and the Illinois Trust Company. During the excitement yesterday there was only a small increase of withdrawals from the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. The bank anticipated a run to-day, and it there was such a heavy reserve fund of idle money in the vaults that President John J. Mitchell has no misgivings as to the ability of his bank to pay out a few millions if necessary.

There was a line of men and women in the bank opposite the savings paying teller and the clerks who enter up the savings interest. The bank does the largest trust and savings business in the city, and has a capital and surplus of \$4,000,000. It is now building a \$900,000 building for its own exclusive use. The line of men and women in the bank was as long as the line of men and women in the bank.

There was a steady stream of depositors at the National Bank of Illinois, sending in their pass books and other evidences of claims. As soon as their accounts are balanced and claims adjusted the first dividend will be paid. Creditors were notified that they would receive nothing through the mail when the first payment would be made.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a crowd of depositors gathered at the National Bank of Illinois.

MORGAN ANALYZES OLNEY.

THE PRESIDENT MUST EXECUTE THE LAWS, HE SAYS.

Evidence of the Supremacy of Congress Over the Executive in Foreign Affairs—Secretary Olney's Position is Described as Inadequate and Preposterous.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Morgan, who asked to-day to give his opinion of the alleged action of Secretary Olney in notifying the Spanish government that the Minister of Spain had been recalled, said in the course of his speech that this Administration would take no steps looking to the recognition of Cuba, no matter what Congress may do.

"That is an extremely serious matter which I do not wish to discuss," he said. "Regarding the general question of the power of Congress to act independently of the Executive in the recognition of a foreign government, Mr. Morgan wrote out the following statement for THE SUN:

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them. He can suspend a Minister, but he cannot create him, nor can he create him by his act that creates them. He can suspend a Minister, but he cannot create him, nor can he create him by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them. He can suspend a Minister, but he cannot create him, nor can he create him by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the notification of the Spanish government that the Minister of Spain had been recalled, said in the course of his speech that this Administration would take no steps looking to the recognition of Cuba, no matter what Congress may do.

"That is an extremely serious matter which I do not wish to discuss," he said. "Regarding the general question of the power of Congress to act independently of the Executive in the recognition of a foreign government, Mr. Morgan wrote out the following statement for THE SUN:

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

"The President's powers and functions in all diplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors, are only in part complete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his action. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers, which is a power auxiliary and Ministerial. It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public Minister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create them by his act that creates them."

THE SPANIARDS BADLY WHIPPED.

A Terrible Reverse in the Philippines—They Try to Dislodge the Insurgents at Cavite and Vico and Many Are Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Private advices from Manila, Philippine Islands, reached here to-day, and are verified by an account that appears in the Hong Kong Press, received here on the 21st inst.

The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Novela isthmus and its attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavite and Vico.

At the end of the campaign, which lasted until the 14th of November, the Spanish authorities sent out dispatches reporting that the attack had been successful, and that the insurgent loss was very heavy.

The Spanish claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses. The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

The Spaniards claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Novela against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

CRASH ON THE MEADOWS.

TWO MEN KILLED OUTRIG AND ONE WOMAN INJURED.

A Passenger Train Strikes Three Joists That Had Been Jarrered From a Freight Car on the Other Track by a Previous Accident and the Engine is Overturned.

The engine of the local passenger train, leaving Jersey City at 7:14 P. M. on the Erie Railroad for Waldwick, was wrecked at 7:30 o'clock last night near Fish Creek, two and a half miles east of Rutherford.

John W. Bazzart, the engineer, and U. T. Hall, the fireman, were killed. The passengers were badly shaken up, but only one of them, Miss Vanderhook of Paterson, was injured. She was cut about the head, but was not dangerously hurt.

The train left Jersey City on time, with a combination car and two coaches well filled with passengers. It made its time, and at 7:14 o'clock was near the east end of the bridge over Fish Creek.

It met a freight train of lumber cars coming east to Jersey City at good speed. Near the middle of the freight train was an open car loaded with heavy joists.

Just before the passenger train's engine met that of the freight train, the brake beam on this car was broken, and the car ran directly in front of the forward track.

The wheels of the track striking it slewed it around and pushed it between the rails, the wheels not leaving the track.

The car was jolted heavily when the wheels struck the brake beam, however, and three wheels of the car ran on the rails. The car was thrown from the pile of lumber on it across the tracks on which the passenger train was coming.

The accident did not delay the freight moment, and hardly caused it to slacken its speed. The passenger train, running on the next track, ground to a halt when it reached the wreckage.

The engine reached the first one on the track, and as it was about to strike the second, it struck the third, and the engine was overturned.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

When the engine was overturned neither Bazzart nor Hall had time to jump. The passengers were pushed under the roof of the engine car, and many were killed.

CHICAGO'S ELEVATOR SUIT.

Judge Tuley Decides That the Elevators Are Mere Warehouses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The bill for an injunction brought against the Central Elevator Company by Attorney-General Maloney to restrain the company from dealing in grain was decided this morning by Judge Tuley against the elevator people. The Court holds that the elevator is not a warehouse, but a mere place for storing grain, and that the elevator company is not a warehouseman.

This is practically a test case and is part of the long battle between the elevator companies and the Board of Trade, although the latter is not a party to the case so far as is shown by the court records. The decision sustains the contention that the elevator men are warehousemen only. The Court allows the defendants a few months to arrange their business before putting the injunction into effect.

The elevator concerns which will be affected by the granting of this injunction are: A. C. Davis & Co., Central Elevator Company, George A. Seavers, South Chicago Elevator Company, Chicago Elevator Company, Charles Connelman, Chicago City Trucking Company, Chicago Elevator Company, and Edison Keith.

MRS. HASKELL BURNED TO DEATH.
A Relative of the Vanderbilts—Her Body Will Be Brought to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—C. W. Haskell, Superintendent of the mine at Grub Gulch, in Madera county, arrived in this city yesterday with the body of his wife, who was burned to death at Tenth street, San Francisco, on Tuesday night. The body will be placed in a vault here, preparatory to sending it to New York City for burial.

The deceased woman was the daughter of Dr. Livingston of New York and a relative of the Vanderbilts and Kessams. She was married several years ago to Mr. Haskell, who is a graduate of the law and a member of the bar at Annapolis. Mr. Haskell was severely burned in attempting to smother the fire in his wife's clothing. She had placed a candle on a box, and got upon another box to get some food to prepare luncheon. The bottom of her clothing caught the candle, and in a moment her dress was in a blaze. She died twenty-four hours later.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS ASSTRAY.
Horses Wandering About with a \$1,000 Worth in the Wagon Behind Them.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The police found late to-night a wagon containing nearly a thousand dollars' worth of Christmas presents at Tenth street and Second avenue. The horses were wandering about without a driver. The wagon lamp was broken, and the horses were almost overcome with cold. The wagon belonged to the Rankin Delivery Company of New York City.

The driver's book that was found in the wagon showed that a considerable sum of money had been collected for James McCreary & Co., and other New York firms. The police have no clue to show whether the man abandoned his wagon or not. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty